

Management

Training Ammunition Management System

Headquarters
Department of the Army
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SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 5-13

Training Ammunition Management System

This revision--

- o Clarifies MACOM procedures for verifying weapons densities and unit counts (para 2-3b).
- o Identifies responsibilities to publish initial training ammunition authorizations (para 2-5d).
- o Deletes reference to the Standard Army Training System managing authorizations and expenditures (chap 2).
- o Changes frequency of the Missile Distribution Plan (MIDP) world wide review (para 2-7c).
- o Deletes reference to SATS (chap 5 & 6).
- o Clarifies policy on turn back of authorizations (para 5-2c).
- o Eliminates 95 percent management goal for year end authorizations (para 5-10).
- o Revises the system description of TAMIS (para 6-2).
- o Clarifies purpose of Training Event Codes and updates the codes (para 6-4).
- o Revises the time lines, annual actions, and reports required (app C).
- o Clarifies procedures for requesting additional authorizations (app C).
- o Deletes repetitive information (app C).

Effective 20 January 1995

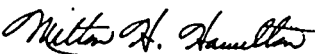
Management

Training Ammunition Management System

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


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Secretary of the Army

History. This UPDATE printing publishes a revision of this publication.

Summary. This regulation prescribes procedures and policies for forecasting training ammunition requirements, programming and budgeting for training ammunition, administration of authorizations and operating procedures for the Training Ammunition Management Information System.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and

the U.S. Army Reserve. This publication applies during partial and full mobilization.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS). The DCSOPS has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The DCSOPS may delegate this authority in writing to a division chief within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions in accordance with AR 11-2, but does not contain checklists for conducting management control reviews. Alternative management control reviews are used to accomplish assessment of management controls.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, 400 Pentagon, ATTN:DAMO-TRO, Washington, DC 20310-0400.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this

regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, 400 Army Pentagon, ATTN: DAMO-TRO, Washington DC 20310-0400.

Committee continuance approval. The Department of the Army Committee Management Officer concurs in the continuance of the Training Ammunition Authorization Committee (TAAC), which was established by AR 15-1.

Distribution. Distribution of this publication is made in accordance with the requirements on DA Form 12-09-E, block number 3496 intended for command level C D & E for the Active Army, for the Army National Guard, and for the U.S. Army Reserve.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This regulation—

- a. Continues the Training Ammunition Management System (TAMS).
- b. Continues the Training Ammunition Authorization Committee (TAAC) as a standing committee of the Department of the Army (DA).
- c. Prescribes methods for determining training ammunition requirements.
- d. Prescribes methods for authorizing training ammunition for Army units and activities.
- e. Assigns Army Staff (ARSTAF) and major Army command (MACOM) responsibilities for the TAMS.
- f. Assigns TAMS responsibilities for commands below MACOM level.

1-2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

1-4. Responsibilities

a. *Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition) ASA (RDA)*. The ASA (RDA) has Army Staff responsibility for developing and defending ammunition procurement programs, including training ammunition. The ASA (RDA) will—

(1) Ensure training ammunition requirements are accurate in the Long Range Research Development and Acquisition Program (LRRDAP); and in other programming and budgeting documents.

(2) Advise the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS) of shortfalls in training ammunition funding caused by program or budget decisions within the Army, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Office of Management and Budget (OMB), or the Congress.

(3) Ensure integration and coordination of training ammunition programs with other ammunition programs.

b. *Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Environment) ASA (IL&E)*. The ASA (IL&E) has oversight for maintenance, surveillance, storage, physical security, distribution, and disposal of conventional ammunition, including training ammunition.

c. *Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS)*. The DCSOPS has primary ARSTAF responsibility for the TAMS and will—

(1) Establish guidance for developing training ammunition requirements.

(2) Approve training ammunition requirements and transmit these to the ASA (RDA) for inclusion in the LRRDAP.

(3) Assist the ASA (RDA) in defending the training ammunition part of the ammunition procurement program and budget. The DCSOPS will justify requirements and, as needed, set priorities for training ammunition procurement programs.

(4) Develop and publish annual MACOM training-ammunition authorizations and provide adjustments to authorizations based on the following:

- (a) Changes in assets available for distribution.
- (b) Changes in MACOM training ammunition requirements.
- (c) Changes in weapons systems fielding schedules.
- (5) Establish priorities for allocation of short supply training ammunition during the Committee for Ammunition Logistics (CALs) and Missile Distribution Conferences.

d. *Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG)*. The DCSLOG has primary responsibility for maintenance, surveillance, storage,

renovation, allocation, and distribution of ammunition, including training ammunition. The DCSLOG will—

(1) Develop distribution plans for training ammunition that supports authorizations.

(2) Advise the DCSOPS of military support to civilian authority, test, and other operational requirements impacting on ammunition available for training.

(3) Administer a system for worldwide distribution of ammunition (AR 15-16).

e. *MACOM commanders*. Each MACOM commander is responsible for managing training ammunition within the MACOM and will—

(1) Participate in developing training ammunition requirements according to DCSOPS guidance. Base requirements on training doctrine and goals, training ammunition guidelines as specified by DA PAM350-38/39 Standards in Weapons Training (STRAC) and STRAC (Special Operations Forces), Programs of Instruction (POI), force structure and organization, training days, range availability, and average man power available for training. Requirements will include maximum use of training unique rounds, sub-caliber ammunition, training devices, simulations, and simulators.

(2) Defend training ammunition requirements to the TAAC-Joint Working Group (JWG).

(3) Sub-authorize training ammunition to subordinate elements.

(4) Monitor and report requirements, authorizations and expenditures by Unit Identification Code (UIC) for each unit (battalion, separate company) or as determined by MACOM or subordinate command to Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) through the Training Ammunition Management Information System (TAMIS).

(5) Establish procedures for supervising and controlling training ammunition usage to ensure HQDA, DAMO-TR authorizations are not exceeded.

(6) Monitor unit and installation forecasts as they are transmitted via the Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System/Guided Missile Large Rocket (WARS/GMLR) system to the Industrial Operations Command (IOC) and US Army Missile Command (MICOM) to ensure TAMIS authorizations and remaining quantities are not exceeded.

f. *Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (CG, TRADOC)*. In addition to the responsibilities common to all MACOMs, the CG, TRADOC, is responsible for development of training doctrine, techniques, and guidelines. The CG, TRADOC, will—

(1) Pursue an aggressive plan to ensure training-developments keep pace with combat developments.

(2) Ensure requirements for training unique ammunition, training devices, and simulators are developed concurrently with new weapon systems.

(3) Analyze weapons and tactical training (on a continuing basis) to find the most cost-effective mixture of service, training unique, sub-caliber ammunition, training devices, and simulators required to attain and maintain system proficiency standards.

(4) Publish training ammunition guidelines (through STRAC) addressing both training strategies and training ammunition requirements for individual and crew weapons training and unit tactical training.

(5) Develop and review bi-annually all POIs using ammunition, and ensure ammunition requirements are valid to operate the training base; including training divisions in the event of mobilization.

g. *Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (CG, AMC)*. In addition to the responsibilities common to all MACOMs, the CG, AMC, will assist HQDA in developing and defending the ammunition program, including training ammunition. The CG, AMC, will—

(1) Develop training unique ammunition, sub-caliber ammunition, training devices, and simulators in support of user requirements.

(2) Seek to reduce the overall cost of training ammunition without reducing training quality.

(3) Ensure training ammunition, training devices, and simulators

supporting new weapons systems are developed and fielded concurrently.

(4) Oversee IOCs award of ammunition production contracts and maintenance of the production base.

(5) Provide HQDA (DAMO-TRO) with semi-annual stockpile and current production data for use in determining training ammunition authorizations. (Provide semi-annual update through the TAMIS Asset System sub module.) Notify HQDA (DAMO-TRO) if asset posture changes will not allow support of training authorizations.

(6) Incorporate training ammunition requirements in the LRRDAP.

(7) Distribute the Committee for Ammunition Logistic Support controlled items to MACOMs based on committee determined allocations.

h. Commanding General, Forces Command (CG, FORSCOM). In addition to the responsibilities common to all MACOMs, CG, FORSCOM, will periodically review training ammunition requirements needed to provide post mobilization or predeployment training for its Active Army and Reserve Components (RC) units.

i. Commanders of MACOMs subordinate commands. These commanders are responsible for management of authorized training ammunition. They will—

(1) Determine training ammunition requirements considering RAC training strategies, approved POIs, projected force structure changes, programmed new fielding of equipment, time allocated for training, range availability, and historical usage for each fiscal year.

(2) Manage training ammunition authorizations of subordinate units and input transactions to TAMIS by appropriate UIC.

(3) Prepare a monthly 12-month training ammunition forecast for input into appropriate ADPS (Automated Data Processing System) management systems. Base forecasts on actual training needs and/or not exceeding remaining annual authorizations.

(4) Ensure only ammunition necessary to conduct training is expended and expenditures do not exceed authorized quantities.

j. Commanders of Installations

(1) Ensure forecasts and expenditures do not exceed authorizations for all tenant units.

(2) Input all training ammunition issued and/or returned back at that installation regardless of parent unit or unit receiving issue to TAMIS on a weekly basis.

(3) Input 12 month training ammunition forecast in to the WARS.

Chapter 2

The Training Ammunition Management System

2-1. Objective of TAMS

a. The objective of TAMS is to accurately state requirements for training ammunition within a disciplined acquisition, authorization, and distribution system.

b. TAMS—

(1) Provides commanders and staff officers the system for managing training ammunition to accomplish their training mission (FM 25-100).

(2) Provides a standard methodology (STRAC) for determining training ammunition requirements.

(3) Enables commanders to monitor subordinate elements through authorizations.

(4) Encourages commanders to conserve ammunition through the use of training devices, simulators, and simulation.

2-2. Function of TAMS

The TAMS involves management of four interactive principal functions—

a. Requirements.

b. Programming and budgeting.

c. Authorizations.

d. Execution management.

2-3. Requirements

HQDA provides guidance to the Army Training Support Center (ATSC) and MACOMs for development of training ammunition requirements. Basic references include DA Pam 350-38 and DA Pam 350-39. Requirements for non-STRAC items result from MACOM input to ATSC for inclusion in the overall MACOM/Army wide total requirement. TAAC JWG will validate annual requirements.

a. Each MACOM will consolidate ammunition requirements to support training for subordinate units or elements, regardless of the installation or theater to which assigned.

b. Each MACOM will verify with the ATSC their weapons densities and unit counts not later than (NLT) 31 January each year. ATSC will determine annual Army training ammunition requirement, by MACOM, and submit to DA DCSOPS (DAMO-TRO) NLT 28 February each FY. The MACOM and HQDA training ammunition requirements summary reports will be validated at the TAAC.

c. ATSC will develop, with MACOM input, training ammunition requirements through the POM years based on DCSOPS guidance.

d. The TAAC JWG will review and approve requirements, and forward recommendations to the Director of Training, ODCSOPS.

e. Units will request through parent MACOM to HQDA, ODCSOPS approval to train with war reserve unique items. Request must address justification and funding for any special costs.

2-4. Programming and budgeting

The ODCSOPS provides to the ASA (RDA), training ammunition requirements for inclusion in the LRRDAP. The LRRDAP is reviewed, modified, and ultimately incorporated in the POM, which is reviewed and approved by the Chief of Staff, Army and the Secretary of the Army. Submission of the Budget Estimate Submission to OSD, appealing the OSD program budget decisions, and submission of the President's Budget is the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management). Congressional action further modifies the ammunition procurement program, part of which supports training requirements.

2-5. Authorizations

a. ODCSOPS reviews requirements and assets to develop training ammunition authorizations for distribution.

b. MACOMs administer authorizations. Subject to availability of assets, all MACOMs receive 100 percent of validated requirements. If assets are constrained, each MACOM is authorized only that part of the total Army requirement corresponding to its share of available assets. For example, if a MACOM requirement is 20 percent of the Army's requirement, it would normally be apportioned 20 percent of the assets, or as agreed upon by the TAAC JWG.

c. Authorizations are the key to training ammunition management. Installations will not forecast more ammunition on the WARS report than authorized for both Active Army and RC units conducting training at the installation. AMC will not distribute more ammunition than the installation has forecasted on the WARS report or been allocated.

d. ODCSOPS will publish initial training ammunition authorizations for the subsequent FY no later than the second quarter of the current FY. TAAC JWG will finalize the authorizations.

2-6. Execution management

a. TAMIS maintains the only official database for current authorizations and expenditures of training ammunition. Also, TAMIS serves as an authorization database for distribution of missile assets in the Missile Distribution Plan (MIDP).

b. Subordinate commanders will use TAMIS databases and reports to manage authorizations and expenditures.

c. MACOMs will submit changes to requirements and authorizations when identified.

d. Installations will use TAMIS databases and reports to monitor expenditures.

2-7. Distribution of critical assets

a. HQDA controls critical ammunition materiel to ensure equitable allocation and distribution of assets in short supply.

b. The CALS meets semi-annually to allocate and distribute conventional ammunition in short supply, including items consumed in training.

c. MICOM develops the MIDP based on HQDA guidance on asset allocation. MIDP is the HQDA and AMC approved distribution plan for missile ammunition and materiel, to include training practice, service practice, and war reserve stocks allocated for training consumption. MIDP world wide review is normally conducted semi-annually at MICOM.

d. HQDA via the CALS will allocate training ammunition to each MACOM for their subordinate units. IOC or MICOM National Inventory Control Points (NICPs) item managers will reject requests for training ammunition exceeding the MACOM allocation announced at the CALS or MIDP.

Chapter 3 The Training Ammunition Authorization Committee

3-1. Objective

The TAAC is a continuing standing committee composed of senior Army representatives of interested staff agencies and MACOMs, chaired by the Director of Training, ODCSOPS. The committee will periodically review Army training ammunition resources, requirements, and management. This general officer TAAC will convene only when the JWG, which meets in May/June of each year, cannot resolve an issue.

3-2. Functions of the JWG

The TAAC JWG will—

a. Validate Army training ammunition requirements through the POM years.

b. Finalize training ammunition authorizations for the next fiscal year.

c. Review training ammunition management practices and make recommendations to HQDA (DAMO-TRO) on resolution of management issues where ODCSOPS action is required.

d. Validate training ammunition requirements and authorizations to HQDA, ODCSOPS, for final approval and incorporation into ammunition procurement and distribution programs.

Chapter 4 Standards in Training Commission

4-1. Establishment

In March 1982, the Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army (VCSA) established the STRAC. ATSC, TRADOC, is the Army executive agent.

4-2. STRAC mission

The STRAC mission is to determine the quantities and type of ammunition essential for soldiers, crews, and units to attain and sustain weapon proficiency relative to readiness levels, considering optimum use of training aids, devices, simulators, simulations, and sub-caliber firing. STRAC is the basis for determining training ammunition requirements.

4-3. STRAC committee composition

The DCSOPS is the chairman of the STRAC committee. He is supported by a General Officer Steering Committee with membership from the ARSTAF, MACOMs, and weapons proponent branch

schools. Weapons training proponentcy is exercised through committees chaired by the Commandants of the Air Defense, Armor, Aviation, Engineer, Field Artillery, and Infantry Schools. The committees, with MACOM representation, develop weapons training standards and strategies for review by the executive committee and chairman, for final VCSA approval.

4-4. Direction and control

The ODCSOPS Director of Army Training provides guidance through the Ranges, Targets, and STRAC Directorate, U.S. Army Training Support Center, Fort Eustis, VA for the development of STRAC standards and training programs. The Director of Army Training recommends implementation of standards and programming for approval by the VCSA.

4-5. Administrative support

U.S. Army Training Support Center, Ranges, Target and STRAC-Directorate, Ft. Eustis, VA will provide administrative support, and assist in the preparation of publications.

Chapter 5 Training Ammunition Management Procedures

5-1. Managing authorizations

a. For Active Army units, the parent MACOM is responsible for management of authorizations to subordinate commands (except as otherwise noted).

b. For Army National Guard (ARNG) units, parent States are responsible for management of authorizations to subordinate commands.

c. For U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) units, the numbered armies in the continental United States (CONUSA) or overseas MACOMs are responsible for management of authorizations to subordinate commands. United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) reserve units obtain authorizations from USASOC.

d. The parent MACOM of an installation tenant unit will identify ammunition requirements and provide authorizations. The host installation and the tenant unit will administer the authorizations with the approval of both MACOMs. Local installations will ensure all unit TAMIS authorizations are not exceeded. In addition, overseas MACOMs will manage authorizations for units located in the theater, but not under their command, as specified in a letter of agreement between the unit and the parent MACOM.

5-2. Authorization changes

a. MACOMs may adjust authorizations between assigned units within established policies. However, installations will not adjust authorizations between units of different MACOMs without concurrence of the affected MACOM headquarters and HQDA.

b. Unless prohibited or restricted by MACOM policy, commanders may adjust ammunition authorizations for subordinate units to meet special needs of unit training programs, provided the total quantity of ammunition authorized to the parent command is not exceeded.

c. MACOMs will review, on a quarterly basis, remaining fiscal year requirements and return authorizations that are no longer required to HQDA not later than 15 days following the review.

5-3. Approval of ammunition requests

In accordance with AR 710-2 and DA PAM 710-2-1 Commanders of overseas MACOMs, CONUS installations, CONUSAs, and State Adjutants General will establish procedures for approving requests for issuing training ammunition. These procedures will ensure subordinate and tenant units do not exceed training ammunition authorizations.

5-4. Army units training at other than home station

Commands having units training at, and drawing ammunition from, other than home station will send forecasts to the installation or

overseas MACOM. The support installation will ensure authorizations are not exceeded. The MACOM must coordinate allocations for CALS items.

5-5. Supplemental authorization

HQDA may approve supplemental authorizations to MACOMs to meet one-time requirements. Normally, approval will occur only when the requirement supports a HQDA-directed tasking made after the approval of annual authorizations. Submit requests for supplemental authorizations through parent command channels to Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, 400 Pentagon, ATTN: DAMO-TRO, Washington, DC 20310-0400.

5-6. Ammunition forecasting

a. Units will use a 12 month moving forecast to maintain an up-to-date projection of monthly ammunition needs that align with planned training events. Commanders will use forecasts to consolidate needs and to ensure forecasted quantities DA Form 5514-R (TAMIS Training Ammunition Forecast Report) do not exceed TAMIS authorizations. This forecast will be used as input to the WARS report and submitted to IOC with an information copy sent to the supporting installation.

b. The forecast will result in an ammunition allocation based on available assets. Ammunition allocations will not exceed authorizations; however, because installation forecasts include tenant units, other services, etc., IOC/MICOM will verify authorizations with MACOM ammunition managers before canceling a requisition appearing to exceed authorizations.

c. Appendix B covers the 12-month moving forecast. Units will prepare monthly forecasts and include forecasts for the next 12 months. Submit changes 120 days before the training event.

d. Eighth Army units submit training ammunition forecasts quarterly.

5-7. Requests for ammunition

Units requesting ammunition will use DA Form 581 (Request for Issue and Turn-In of Ammunition). (See DA PAM 710-2-1 for preparation instructions.) Requests for specific quantities of ammunition will be based on equipment or system availability, range time, unit strength, and training objectives. Commanders at all levels will ensure ammunition requested is within authorizations and corresponds with the ammunition forecast.

5-8. Allocation, distribution, and redistribution of shortage items

a. The CALS, under the provisions of AR 15-16, will allocate, distribute, and redistribute conventional ammunition items for which demand exceeds or is forecasted to exceed supply.

b. HQDA allocates missiles according to AR 710-1 and AR 700-120. Approved allocations are published semi-annually in the MIDP.

5-9. Carry over of authorizations to the succeeding fiscal year HQDA must approve carry over of unused authorizations to the next fiscal year. A training event not completed due to circumstances beyond the control of the unit is one example possibly warranting approval. In these instances, units will forward carry over requests through parent MACOM for endorsement to HQDA.

5-10. Training Ammunition Expenditures

Units should expend only training ammunition necessary to conduct valid training to achieve STRAC training strategies. Training ammunition managers at all levels will closely monitor and evaluate use of training ammunition. Within MACOM guidelines, units will turn back training ammunition authorizations excess to annual training requirements, on a quarterly basis, through MACOMs for cross leveling or return to HQDA.

Chapter 6 The Training Ammunition Management Information System

6-1. Concept

TAMIS was developed to support the goals and objectives of TAMIS. Information regarding the authorization and use of training ammunition is stored and retrieved for analysis.

6-2. System description

a. TAMIS is an automated data processing (ADP) system consisting of the following:

(1) HQDA maintained central databases.

(2) An input system for entering database update transactions.

(3) Computer programs to update databases and produce reports for analysis at HQDA, MACOMs, CONUSA, State Adjutant Generals (AG), NICPs, installations, and units.

b. TAMIS databases are updated by source data input provided directly from each installation/CONUSA/State AGs and overseas MACOM.

6-3. TAMIS data input (RCS CSGPO-401, Training Ammunition Report)

a. Units or activities drawing or turning in ammunition for training will use DA Form 581 as prescribed by DAPAM 710-2-1.

b. Units or activities will return one copy of each completed DA Form 581 to the installation office (host installation for tenant units) responsible for training ammunition management.

c. Supporting installation will input weekly to TAMIS all DA Form 581 transactions and any corrections for training events. Unserviceable ammunition (only Condition Code H) is not submitted to TAMIS for database updating.

6-4. Training event codes

a. Enter training event codes on DA Form 581 to describe the intended use of the training ammunition. Include the training event codes on the DA Form 581 for turn-ins. The code used on the turn-in documents will correspond with the code used on the issue document.

b. Training event codes are two or three characters. Two character codes will be expanded to three character codes, where appropriate, by adding a suffix to more fully describe the training event. For example: the code "BT" describes the training event of Basic Training (BT), however, if, as a part of BT, ammunition is needed for rifle qualification, the training event code would be "BTQ."

c. Use the following training event codes to describe all uses of training ammunition:

(1) *Institutional training.* Training conducted as a part of a course of instruction at a training center, service school, Military Academy, or as part of the ROTC program. Examples of event codes are —

(a) AT—Advanced Individual Training.

(b) BN—Basic NCO Course.

(c) BT—Basic Training.

(d) DS—Drill Sergeant Training.

(e) JR—Junior ROTC program.

(f) MA—US Military Academy Training.

(g) MG—Master Gunner.

(h) MGT—Master Gunner Transition.

(i) NC—NCO Advanced Course.

(j) NO—NCO Academy.

(k) OA—Officer Advanced Course.

(l) OB—Officer Basic Course.

(m) OC—Officer Candidate School.

(n) OS—One Station Unit Training.

(o) PCC—Pre-command Course.

(p) PLC—Primary Leadership Development Course.

(q) PP—Permanent Party Training.

(r) CP—Infantry Reserve Component Professional Refresher.

(s) RCS—Reserve Component Schools.

(t) SC—Senior ROTC Summer Camp Training.

- (u) SCC—Scout Commander Certification Course.
- (v) SN—Sniper Course.
- (w) R—other Senior ROTC Training.
- (x) TCC—Tank Commander Certification Course.
- (2) Unit Training—Collective or individual training conducted by a unit to prepare it to accomplish its mission.
 - (a) ABP—Airborne Pathfinders.
 - (b) AQ1—Aircraft Qualification AH-1.
 - (c) AQ6—Aircraft Qualification AH-64.
 - (d) AQI—Aircraft Qualification Instructors Pilot.
 - (e) AQM—Aircraft Qualification MOI Instructor.
 - (f) AQS—Aircraft Qualification Scout.
 - (g) ACMK—Competitive Marksmanship.
 - (h) CO—Cohort Training.
 - (i) E1—TRC-A external AMTP evaluation.
 - (j) E3—TRC-C external AMTP evaluation.
 - (k) GQTM—Gunnery Qualification Training.
 - (l) GST—Gunnery Simulation Training.
 - (m) IMP—Infantry Mortar Platoon Leader.
 - (n) ITV—Improved TOW Vehicle.
 - (o) JFX—Joint Training Exercise.
 - (p) LFX—Live Fire Exercise.
 - (q) R1—TRC-A Training under an approved AMTP.
 - (r) R3—TRC-C Training under an approved AMTP.
 - (s) R4—TRC-D Training under an approved AMTP.
 - (t) RGL—Ranger Light Leader, Long Range Recon.
 - (u) SF—Special Forces Training.
- (3) Field Training Exercise (FTX)—Examples of event codes are—
 - (a) BFX—Brigade FTX.
 - (b) BNX—Battalion FTX.
 - (c) CAL—Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise (CALFEX).
 - (d) CFX—Corps FTX.
 - (e) COX—Company FTX.
 - (f) CTX—Combined Training Exercise.
 - (g) DFX—Division FTX.
 - (h) DPX—Deployment Exercise.
 - (i) FCX—Fire Coordination Exercise.
 - (j) FTX—Field Training Exercise.
- (4) Miscellaneous—Training for other than those identified. Examples of event codes are —
 - (a) EOD—Non-TAMIS EOD Training.
 - (b) IRP—Individual Ready Reserve pre-MOB.
 - (c) MOB—Mobilization Training.
- d. Special suffixes—use the following suffixes with two character training event codes whenever their use would more fully describe the training event taking place:
 - (1) A—aerial gunnery training includes qualification, preparatory training for qualification, and sustainment gunnery training conducted between formal qualification firings.
 - (2) Q—qualification with weapons and weapon systems (less tank gunnery and aerial gunnery training).
 - (3) S—engagement simulation training, including Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement Systems (MILES).
 - (4) T—tank gunnery includes annual qualification and preparatory training for annual qualification.

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

AR 15-16

Department of the Army Committee for Ammunition Logistic Support (CALS). (Cited in para 1-4b(5) and 5-8.)

AR 710-2

Inventory Management Supply Policy Below the Whole sale Level. (Cited in para 5-7.)

DA Pam 350-39

Standards in Weapons Training (Special Operations Forces). (Cited in para 2-3.)

Section II Related Publications

AR 1-1

Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System

AR 10-5

Organizations and Functions, Headquarters, Department of the Army

AR 15-1

Boards, Commissions, and Committees-Committee Management

AR 25-1

The Army Information Resources Management Program

AR 350-1

Army Training

AR 350-6

Army-wide Small Arms Competitive Marksmanship

AR 350-41

Training in Units

AR 700-19

U.S. Army Munitions Reporting Systems

AR 710-1

Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System

DA Pam 700-19

Procedures for the U.S. Army Munitions Reporting System

DA Pam 710-2-1

Using Unit Supply System (Manual Procedures)

FM 25-100

Training the Force

TM 9-1300-206

Ammunition and Explosives Standards

Section III Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV Referenced Forms

DA Form 581

Request for Issue and Turn-in of Ammunition

DA Form 1687

Notice of Delegation of Authority—Receipt for Supplies

DA Form 5514-R

TAMIS Training Ammunition Forecast Report

Appendix B Training Ammunition Management Information System Forecasting

B-1. Objective

The TAMIS forecast system was developed to establish standard format and procedures for forecasting training ammunition needed to support training during a 12-month period.

B-2. System description

The TAMIS forecasting software operates on only IBM compatible personal computers supported by MS-DOS 3.0 or a later version. Data files generated by any operating system can be transmitted to TAMIS.

B-3. TAMIS forecast system

The following sequence of events describes forecasting procedures:

- a. *Sub-authorizations.* Fiscal year sub-authorizations submitted per procedures specified in TAMIS Users Manual.
- b. *Expenditures.* Quantities expended by UIC reported to TAMIS for weekly database updating.
- c. *Downloading.* Users extract from TAMIS and download remaining amounts for a specified break code.
- d. *Forecasting.* A 12-month forecast report is created using the downloaded file and procedures in the TAMIS Users Manual. Reports reflecting forecast by UIC, summary by Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC) for a break code, and a DODIC summary by ammunition supply point (ASP) are produced. ASP codes are those used by WARS. Codes are shown in the TAMIS Users Manual.
- e. *Submission.* Submit 12-month UIC forecast report, the ASP DODIC summary report, and a copy of the forecast data disk to the installation Training Ammunition Management Office. This office, using procedures specified in the TAMIS Users Manual, will combine all disk forecasted data into an installation report for submission to the logistic supply office.

B-4. Manual forecast

The 12-month forecast can be prepared manually by using DA Form 5514-R. (See fig B-1.) Manual forecast procedures are also documented in DA Pam 710-2-1.

TAMIS TRAINING AMMUNITION FORECAST REPORT										RCS: CSGLD-1941	
FOR USE OF THIS FORM, SEE DA PAM 710-2-1: THE PROPONENT IS DCSLOG										CREATION DATE: 2 May 94	
UIC: A Co, 1-505 ARTY BN WA6HAB					THRU: SIGNATURE G3/OPT FT. KNOX, Ky						
LOCATION: FT. KNOX, KY											
THRU: SIGNATURE 1-505 ARTY BN					TO: G4/DIR OF Logistics FT KNOX, KY						

DODIC	AUTH QTY	REMAIN QTY	ASP	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
				MON	MON	MON	MON	MON	MON	MON	MON	MON	MON	MON	
				JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
A071	1000	800	P1	200											
			P2			100									
			P3		100										
			P4	100		100									
			P5				200								
B568	100	50	P1			30							10		
			P2		20								10		
			P3												
			P4												
			P5												
G981	100	50	P1	20											30
			P2					10				15			
			P3		20										
			P4				10								
			P5												
m	n	o	P1												
			P2												
			P3												
			P4												
			P5												

DA FORM 5514-R, APR 86

Figure B-1. Sample of a completed DA Form 5514-R, TAMIS TrainingAmmunition Forecast Report

Legend for Figure B-1;
Instructions for completing DA Form 5514-R.

Creation date. Enter the date report is created.

Thru. Enter the address of the intermediate command or office the report must go through.

Signature. Enter the signature of "Thru" addressee.

To. Enter the address of the command or office to which the report is made.

UIC. Enter the unit identification code of the unit completing the report. Location. Enter the name of the installation on which the reporting unit is stationed.

Month blocks (1st Month through 12th Month). Enter the three-character abbreviation for the name of the first through twelfth month.

Block m (DODIC). Enter the DODIC for the ammunition item authorized; for example, A071.

Block n (Auth Qty). Enter authorized quantity as contained in TAMIS.

Block o (Remain Qty). Subtract expenditures from authorized quantity and record the remaining quantity in this block.

Blocks P1–P5 (ASP). Enter the number designation of the ammunition supply points from which you will receive the ammunition. Codes are in TAMIS Users Manual.

Columns under month blocks. Enter the quantities by DODIC and supporting ASP forecasted for expenditure for each month.

Appendix C Training Ammunition Guidelines for Units

C–1. Purpose

Provides using units standardized guidance on training ammunition management procedures. MACOM, division, and local regulations and directives will take precedence over provisions of this appendix when conflicts exist. Proponents of MACOM, division and local regulations will incorporate provisions of this appendix in the next revision if possible. Where local peculiarities do not permit the use of these procedures, maintain local procedures. Refer questions pertaining to the guidance contained in this appendix through command channels to Deputy Chief Of Staff For Operations, 400 Pentagon, ATTN: DAMO–TRO, Washington, DC 20310–0400.

C–2. Publications to have on hand are listed below

- a. DA Pam 350–38.
- b. DA Pam 350–39.
- c. AR 710–2.
- d. DA Pam 710–2–1.
- e. FM 25–100.
- f. TAMIS Users' Manual.
- g. MACOM, installation, and unit directives and SOPs pertaining to ammunition and training ammunition.

C–3. Timelines, annual actions, and reports

Normally, actions and reports will follow a recurring annual timeline to allow for timely flow of training ammunition requirements and authorizations to and from the MACOMs and to align with the DA programming and budgeting process. Those actions and timelines follow. MACOM or installation management offices may supplement to the extent they do not alter the following HQDA deadlines:

- a. January—Corps/Divisions, CONUSA, States and installations submit annual requirements to MACOMs. ATSC submits initial draft annual/POM training ammunition requirements to HQDA (DAMO–TRO).
- b. February—DA provides draft authorizations to MACOMs.
- c. May 15—MACOMs submit formal reclama to HQDA for unresolved issues.
- d. June—MACOMs attend HQDA TAAC JWG meeting to resolve reclama issues and review requirements forecast for five year development plan.
- e. July 15—Finalized fiscal year authorizations provided to Corps/

Division, CONUSA, State or installation via TAMIS authorization data base.

f. July 31—installation, corps, or States provide authorizations to Division and subordinate commands and enter authorization in TAMIS data base.

g. August 15—Training ammunition managers provides sub-authorizations to major units, separate battalions, or separate companies via TAMIS authorization data base.

h. October 1—Units begin use of new fiscal year authorizations.

C–4. Determining requirements

Use the following methodology to calculate training ammunition requirements:

a. Obtain a Unit Annual Master Training Plan from the unit training officer. Identify and list training events scheduled/planned within the fiscal year.

b. Select ammunition quantities from appropriate tables in DA Pam 350–38 or DA Pam 350–39 for Special Operations Forces. Use only the quantities for events listed in the master training plan. For example, if a unit is conducting annual qualification for the M16A1/A2 rifle and does not have access to a range that can operate at night, then the ammunition quantities for the night fire exercise are not needed.

c. For ammunition items based on personnel count, i.e., grenades, CS capsules, etc., obtain a projection from personnel officer, otherwise use MTOE strengths. For example, if a unit is authorized 460 personnel, but the personnel officer is projecting 85 percent assigned, then use 391 projected strength as a basis. Table C–1 below shows an example of one method of calculating gross requirements based on projected strength.

Table C–1
Gross requirements calculations

Event	Times per year	CS Capsules	Projected strength	Total
Gas Chamber	2	1 per 10	400	80

d. Obtain a projection of on hand weapons from the unit supply officer. When calculating requirements for weapon systems, use the projected on hand quantity, otherwise use MTOE authorized quantity.

e. When the total requirement is completed, compare the total with the amount actually expended last year. TAMIS expenditure reports should be used when possible. Units may request these reports on a weekly (or as needed) basis through channels from the installation, division, or State TAMIS manager. If the computed quantity is different than the historical expenditures, a subjective analysis may be required. The following questions should be asked:

- (1) Has personnel strength changed?
- (2) Has equipment on hand changed?
- (3) Have values in DA Pam 350–38 changed?
- (4) Are more or fewer ranges available?
- (5) Has the MTOE changed?
- (6) Has training guidance other than DA Pam 350–38 changed?

f. Answers to these questions will help justify requests for increases or decreases later when the annual authorization is received.

g. Submit the calculated requirement for each DODIC in the annual submission each January or when required by the MACOM or Installation Training Management Office.

C–5. Responsibilities at unit level

Training ammunition management at the unit level is normally the responsibility of the plans and operations officer. The operations officer and commander will review completed annual submissions and approve fiscal year authorizations.

C–6. Requesting additional authorizations

Insufficient initial authorizations, due to changes in training plans,

authorized MTOE and TDA changes, etc., may cause a request for additional authorizations. Some items may be constrained due to asset levels, suspensions, or disruptions in production. Units requiring additional authorizations will submit requests to the next higher command per MACOM, CONUSA, State or installation guidance. A complete justification to included data calculated in paragraph C-4 above, will be made according to MACOM/installation guidance. The commander will sign the request. Higher echelons will disapprove the request if warranted, fill from authorization turned back by other units, or pass the request to higher echelons for consideration. Unit training plans for later in the fiscal year should not be canceled or constrained because authorizations may be available due to other unit turn backs of unneeded authorizations later in the year. Units request additional authorizations for unresourced, directed events through parent command channels; however, resource routine events within authorizations provided.

C-7. Use of automated systems

TAMIS has been active since 1980. It is an Army wide system for which terminals are normally located at each MACOM, Corps/Division, installation, CONUSA, or State. Ammunition authorizations, expenditures, and requirements are maintained for each UIC (battalion or separate company) in the Army and are updated weekly. Units may request a copy of a report containing this information for the unit on an as required basis.

C-8. Forecasting ammunition

In addition to the annual forecast (para 5-6), when changes occur submit monthly forecasts through channels to the corps, installation or State. Submit increases 120 days prior to the training event. Use the forecast to prepare the monthly input to WARS. This information is used at the wholesale level to allocate ammunition to meet worldwide needs.

C-9. Issues and turn-ins

a. Requesting ammunition for issue normally requires submission of a DA Form 581 prior to requested pick up date. Normally, within CONUS forward the request to the ASP not later than 7 days prior to pick up or in accordance with ASP standard operating procedures. DA Form 581 is normally prepared by the unit's accountable officer who signs the form in the requester's block as the requesting official. Proper completion of DA Form 581 is shown in DA Pam 710-2-1. The DA Form 581 is normally authenticated in the authentication block by the Division's Ammunition Manager, installation ammunition manager or National Guard State Training Ammunition Planner (STAP) who verifies the unit has sufficient authorizations to draw the ammunition. The form is then forwarded to the supporting ASP, where a pick up appointment is scheduled for the unit. OCONUS units will forward transportation requests to the Division Ammunition Officer (DAO) or his equivalent. The unit must contact the ASP for pick up appointment according to the ASP external standing operating procedure and the DA Form 581 is submitted at the time of pick up.

b. The ammunition section in the support platoon or the unit supply normally handle issues and turn-ins. Personnel signing for receipt of ammunition on the DA Form 581 must be on a current DA Form 1687 (Notice of Delegation of Authority-Receipt for Supplies) at the ASP. Receipt procedures within the unit are covered in DA Pam 710-2-1. SAAS-4 operators input issues and turn-ins directly to TAMIS at least once per week before the weekend database update. Issues are subtracted and turn-ins added to the unit's TAMIS authorization balance.

c. Turn-ins are normally scheduled at the time of issue. Another DA Form 581 is prepared for turn-in by the unit's training ammunition manager and the form is again authenticated prior to submission to the ASP. Separate forms are prepared for live ammunition and for accountable residue. ASP will specify items of residue for turn in at the time of issue.

C-10. Handling and storing training ammunition

AR 385-64, DA Pam 385-64 and local regulations and SOPs

cover procedures for handling and storing training ammunition. In most cases the supporting ASP and range control offices can provide specific procedures. Procedures for accounting and controlling training ammunition are found in DA Pam 710-2-1 and local regulations.

C-11. Use of training ammunition

Training ammunition is an expensive commodity, so use it only for its intended training purpose. Units may obtain the current costs of ammunition from the TAMIS expenditure report. Only expend minimum quantities required to meet training objectives. Units will ensure maximum training value is obtained from all ammunition expenditures. Turn back all unused ammunition to the ASP. Do not expend training ammunition to avoid turning back to the ASP or to boost historical expenditure records.

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AMC

U.S. Army Materiel Command

ARNG

Army National Guard

ASA(FM)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management)

ASA(IL&E)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Environment)

ASA(RDA)

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition)

ASP

ammunition supply point; annual service practice; Army strategic plan

ATSC

U.S. Army Training Support Center

BT

basic training

CALS

Committee for Ammunition Logistics

CONUS

continental United States

CONUSA

the numbered armies in the continental United States

DA

Department of the Army

DAO

Division Ammunition Officer

DCSLOG

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DCSOPS

Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

DODIC

Department of Defense Identification Code

FORSCOM

Forces Command

HQDA

Headquarters, Department of the Army

IOC

Industrial Operations Command

JWG

Joint Working Group

LRRDAP

Long Range Research and Development Acquisition Plan

MACOM

major Army command

MIDP

Missile Distribution Plan

NICP

National Inventory Control Point

ODCSLOG

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

ODCSOPS

Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans

OMB

Office of Management and Budget

OSD

Office of the Secretary of Defense

POI

program(s) of instruction

POM

program objective memorandum

RC

Reserve Components

SAAS-4

Standard Army Ammunition System Level-4

SATS

Standard Army Training System

STRAC

Standards in Training Commission

TAAC

Training Ammunition Authorization Committee

TAMIS

Training Ammunition Management Information System

TAMS

Training Ammunition Management System

TMACS

Training Management Control System

TRADOC

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

UIC

unit identification code

USAR

U.S. Army Reserve

USPFO

United States Property and Fiscal Officer

VCSA

Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

WARS

Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System

Section II Terms

Dummy, Drill and Inert Ammunition

Indicates ammunition is completely inert (contains no explosive, pyrotechnic or chemical agent) and simulates the service items in most other respects. Designed and adapted for use in training and is not consumed in use. They are authorized in CTA 50-909 and managed separately as prescribed in AR 310-34.

Major Army command

A command directly subordinate to HQDA as specified in AR10-5. The NGB is referred to as a MACOM in this regulation for the purpose of managing training ammunition for the ARNG. This does not imply that a command relationship exists between the National Guard Bureau and ARNG units of the individual States.

Training Ammunition

All Supply Class V items consumed during training to include conventional ammunitions, missiles, and training unique ammunition. It does not include ammunition used for purposes other than training, such as—

- a. Firepower demonstrations.
- b. Research, development, test, and evaluation (developmental and user testing).
- c. Wildlife protection.
- d. Guard duty.
- e. Law enforcement.
- f. Rock quarry operations.
- g. Road repairs and construction.
- h. Saluting and disposal activities.
- i. Weapons qualification of civilians employed by the Army.
- j. Other activities (even though some incidental training benefit may be gained).
- k. ARNG State Security Missions.

Training unique ammunition

Ammunition for which there is no battlefield or operational purpose, and is designed specifically for marksmanship/gunnery or tactical training. Items are marked or designated with the required ammunition color (light blue) coding. Item may be short, limited, or reduced range ammunition with a no hazard, low hazard or smoke signature projectile. The term is not limited to those items fired from weapon systems or sub-caliber devices. It includes items thrown (grenades) or placed (mines, smoke pots).

Training ammunition authorization

The amount of ammunition an organization is authorized to expend in a fiscal year.

Training ammunition allocation

The amount of ammunition resources allocated for shipment to an installation ASP in a given month.

Section III**Special Abbreviations and Terms**

This section contains no entries.

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